Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-29

Benoxacor

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on peanuts to the product label of Dual II MAGNUM® Herbicide, containing technical grade S-metolachlor, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of DUAL II MAGNUM® Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 25729. Benoxacor is a safener included in the Dual II Magnum formulation.

The evaluation of this S-metolachlor application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for benoxacor is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I. Consultation on the proposed MRL for S-metolachlor is being conducted under a separate MRL action.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL, to be added to the MRLs already established for benoxacor, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Benoxacor

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Benoxacor	ethanone, 2,2-dichloro-1-(2,3-dihydro-3-methyl-4*H*-1,4-benzoxazin-4-yl)-	0.01	Peanuts

ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database, accessible via the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, and searchable by pesticide or commodity.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRL proposed for benoxacor in Canada is the same as the corresponding American tolerance as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for benoxacor in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for benoxacor up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The MRL will take legal effect as of the date posted to the Maximum Residue Limit Database in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted with benoxacor in/on corn, beans, rutabagas, tomatoes, potatoes, and soybeans were reassessed in the framework of this petition.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for benoxacor in/on peanuts was based on residue data on file for corn, beans, rutabagas, tomatoes, potatoes, and soybeans, which indicated that no detectable residues of benoxacor (that is, <0.01 ppm) are expected in any raw agricultural commodities treated with this safener in conjunction with S-metolachlor according to label directions. Residues in processed commodities are covered under the established MRL for the raw agricultural commodity.

Conclusions

Following the review of all available data, an MRL of 0.01 ppm is recommended to cover residues of benoxacor. Residues of benoxacor in peanuts and processed commodities at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.